

misplaced and several specimens apparently misidentified. If some day shells labelled "*Taras antiquatus*" should be discovered (and probably not, then, in the Paris Museum where I have failed to find them and where they have not been listed), it would be yet necessary to verify with much care if they are really the true *Taras* Risso has studied. So that there is only a very slight possibility that *Taras* can have status of any kind, and *Diplodonta*, therefore, can be confidently used.

I have failed to find, among numerous

carditid and lucinid units, other unsettled generic terms of the importance of those here discussed; so that I think it was of interest to study them in full, as I have tried to do it in the present paper. It is very satisfactory to see that a strict application of the International Rules has succeeded in saving well-known names. Wise decisions of the Commission having already placed several usual genera in the Official List, I hope that *Cardita*, *Lucina*, and *Diplodonta*, at least, may obtain the same favor.

BOTANY.—*New species of grasses from Venezuela.* AGNES CHASE, Department of Botany, U. S. National Museum.

The genus *Thrasya* H.B.K., Nov. Gen. et Sp. 1: 120. pl. 39. 1816, was based on a single species, *T. paspaloides* H.B.K., collected by Humboldt and Bonpland on the island of Panamuna, in the Orinoco between Atures and San Borja, Venezuela. There are now 12 known species of *Thrasya*, ranging from Costa Rica to Brazil and Bolivia, four of them from Venezuela, to which a fifth is now proposed. In this genus the sterile lemma is mostly firm, thinner and sulcate down the middle and usually splitting to the base, the margins of the split rolling inward. In the species here described the sterile lemma partly splits tardily or not at all, as in *T. campylostachya* (Hack.) Chase and *T. hitchcockii* Chase, and the plant somewhat resembles *Paspalum pilosum* Lam.

***Thrasya venezuelana* Chase**

Fig. 1

Planta perennis; culmi 50 cm alti, erecti, dense hispidi, nodis inferioribus ramosi; vaginae et laminae appresso-hispidae; ligula minuta; laminae 15-20 cm longae, 6-8 mm latae; racemi 1-3, arcuati, 8-13 cm longi, rhachi 2 mm lata, marginibus longe hispida; spiculae crebrae, 4 mm longae, 2 mm latae, dense hispidae; gluma prima obsoleta; gluma secunda et lemma sterile subaequalia, 3-nervia, lemmate sterili sulcato non vel tarde fisso; fructus 3.5 mm longus, 1.5 mm latus, marginibus lemmatos et paleae appressopubescentibus.

Perennial, in small tufts; culms 50 cm tall, erect, appressed-hispid, branching from the lower nodes, the lower internodes 4-5 cm long, the

nodes densely hispid; branches erect, the prophylla prominent, thin, to 5-6 cm long; foliage conspicuously appressed-hispid; sheaths exceeding the internodes; ligule a brown membrane 0.5 mm long; blades rather thick, 15-20 cm long, 6-8 mm wide, about as wide at the base as the summit of the sheath, folded and flexuous in age; racemes on slender erect peduncles, 1-3 from the upper sheaths, the racemes strongly arcuate, 8-13 cm long, the rachis narrowly winged, 2 mm wide, appressed-pubescent, the margins long-hispid; spikelets crowded, 4 mm long, 2 mm wide, rather turgid; first glume obsolete; second glume and sterile lemma 3-nerved, densely hispid with pale hairs, the glume slightly shorter than the lemma, the lemma sulcate, not or tardily partly splitting, its palea of equal length, with firm minutely pubescent margins, enclosing 3 rudimentary stamens; fruit 3.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, subacute; lemma and palea minutely papillose-striate, the margins of both sparsely appressed-pubescent.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1762139, collected on dry stony open slope, among low brush, Sabanas de Cotiza, Distrito Federal, Venezuela, March 11, 1940, by Agnes Chase, no. 12407. Part of the type is in the herbarium of the Instituto de Botánica, Caracas, Venezuela.

***Ichnanthus tamayonis* Chase**

Fig. 2

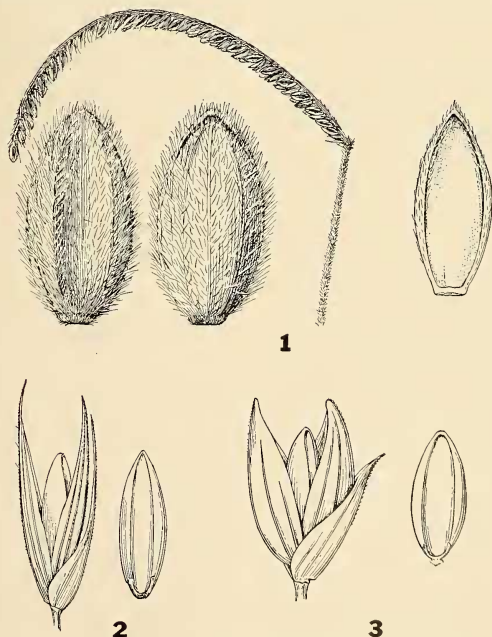
Planta annua; culmi ramosi decumbentes, 65-90 cm longi, gracillimi, angulati, pilosi, internodiis inferioribus brevibus, nodis tumidis, saepe radiciferis, superioribus ad 15 cm longis; vaginae

pilosae, marginibus ciliatis; ligula 0.3 mm longa; laminae anguste lanceolatae, 5-10 cm longae, 4-7 mm latae, acuminatae, basi rotundatae, tenues, laxae, subtus molliter pubescentes, supra scaberulae; paniculae terminales et axillares, 6-8 cm longae, 3-4 cm latae, laxae, ramis ascendentibus, 1-5 cm longis, ramulis 1-3 spiculas ferentibus; spiculae 4.2-4.4 mm longae, glumis et lemmate sterili acuminatis; fructus 2.6 mm longus, basi appendicibus nullis.

Annual; culms decumbent, 65-90 cm long, very slender, angled, pilose, the lower internodes short, the nodes swollen, few to several of them with slender prop-roots 4-10 cm long; sheaths, except the uppermost, 1-2 cm long, the uppermost 3-4 cm long, pilose (the uppermost sparsely), the margins densely ciliate; ligule membranaceous, 0.3 mm long; blades narrowly lanceolate, 5-10 cm long, 4-7 mm wide, long-acuminate, rounded at base, thin, lax, softly pubescent on the lower

surface, the upper surface subglabrous, the fine nerves scaberulous; panicles terminal and axillary on long very slender angled peduncles, pilose below the panicles; terminal panicles lax, 6-8 cm long, 3-4 cm wide (the axillary mostly smaller), the very slender angled axis sparsely pilose, the branches ascending, 1-5 cm long, with short ascending branchlets bearing 1-3 short-pedicellate spikelets, at least the lower axils pilose; spikelets 4.2-4.4 mm long; first glume long-acuminate, a little shorter than the sterile lemma, 3-nerved, the midnerve scabrous; second glume acuminate, 4.2-4.4 mm long, 5-nerved, the nerves scabrous, sometimes with a few hairs on the midnerve; sterile lemma 4-4.1 mm long, 5-nerved, the nerves scabrous; fruit 2.7 mm long, the basal wings reduced to scars.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1858484, collected in "sitios abrigados, Dist. Fed.:



FIGS. 1-3.—*Thrasya venezuelana*, n. sp.: 1, Raceme, $\times 1$, two views of spikelet, and fruit, $\times 10$, type; 2, *Ichnanthus tamayonis*, n. sp.: Spikelet and fruit, $\times 10$, type; 3, *Ichnanthus nubilus*, n. sp.: spikelet and fruit, $\times 10$, type.

Carretera Catia - El Junquito," Venezuela, October 8, 1943, by Francisco Tamayo, no. 2564.

A duplicate of the type is in the herbarium of the Instituto de Botánica, Caracas, Venezuela.

Ichnanthus nubilis Chase

Fig. 3

Planta annua; culmi ramosi decumbentes, 60-100 cm longi, graciles, angulati, infra nodos papillosis-pilosi; nodi pilosi; vaginae papillosae-pilosae; internodii 1.2-2.5 cm longi, papillosi-pilosi, ciliati; ligula brevissima; laminae anguste lanceolatae, 5-10 cm. longae, 4-8 mm latae, acuminatae, basi constrictae, tenues, infra obscure reticulatae; paniculae terminales et axillares, pedunculis gracillimis longissimis; paniculis 2.5-3.5 cm longis, 5-10 mm latis, 2-6 spiculae ferentibus; spiculae 3.5 mm longae, glumis et lemmate sterili firmis; gluma prima acuminata 2/3-3/4 spiculae aequans, 5-nervis; gluma secunda 3.5 mm longa, subacuta, 5-nervis; lemma sterile 5-nerve, quam gluma secunda brevis; fructus 2.5 mm longus, basi appendicibus nullis.

Plants annual; culms decumbent, 60 to 100 cm long, slender, strongly nerved to angled, papillose-pilose below the nodes and sometimes along one of the nerves; nodes pilose; sheaths much shorter than the internodes (mostly less than 2.5 cm long), finely papillose-pilose, at least

toward the summit and on the collar, finely ciliate; ligule minute; blades narrowly lanceolate, 5-10 cm long, 4-8 mm wide, acuminate, narrowed at base, thin, faintly reticulate on the lower surface, and sparsely pilose to glabrous on both surfaces; panicles terminal and axillary on long very slender angled peduncles, the panicles 2.5-3.5 cm long, 5-10 mm wide, the short ascending scabrous branches bearing 2-6 short-pedicelled spikelets; spikelets 3.5 mm long, the glumes and sterile lemma firm; first glume abruptly acuminate, 2/3-3/4 as long as the spikelet, 5-nerved, the midnerve scaberulous toward the apex; second glume 3.5 mm long, subacute, 5-nerved; sterile lemma similar to the second glume, slightly shorter, 5-nerved; fruit 2.5 mm long, the basal wings reduced to scars.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1762167, collected near the upper margin of cloud forest, El Junquito, Cordillera Costanera, Distrito Federal, Venezuela, March 12, 1940, by Agnes Chase, no. 12439.

A duplicate of the type is in the herbarium of the Instituto de Botánica, Caracas, Venezuela.

Ichnanthus tamayonis and *I. nubilis*, creeping, shade-loving species, resemble *I. angustifolius* Swallen of the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia, but are freely branching and bear axillary as well as terminal panicles with spikelets glabrous or with scabrous nerves only.

ENTOMOLOGY.—Notes on *Bruchidae* affecting the *Anacardiaceae*, including the description of a new genus. JOHN COLBURN BRIDWELL, Lignum, Va. (Communicated by Waldo L. Schmitt.)

Anyone interested in the *Bruchidae* is intrigued by the relatively few species that diverge from the usual family habit of feeding their young in seeds of legumes by attaching themselves to plants of other families. We have three records of *Bruchidae* affecting the *Anacardiaceae*, a family of plants represented in temperate North America almost entirely by the polymorphic genus *Rhus*, including the sumacs, poison ivy, and smokebush. The genera affected by *Bruchidae* are Chilean and Brazilian, and both are close allies of *Rhus*. These genera are *Duvaia* Kunth, now usually included in *Schinus* Linnaeus, which includes the "California" peppertree, and *Lithraea* Miers, which includes the Chilean litre, *L. caustica* (Molina) Hooker & Arnott (*venenosa* Miers).

1. GALL-MAKING BRUCHID OF *Schinus huigan* (CHILE)

Kieffer and Herbst (*Zeitschr. Wiss. Insekt.-Biol.* 1: 66. 1905) reported a bud gall in the axils of the flowering twigs of *Duvaia dependens* DC (= *Schinus huigan* Molina), which is described as follows: These are easily dislodged, being attached at only a single point. The gall is ellipsoidal, 6-8 mm high by 5-6 mm broad, naked, red flecked with white, the middle of the flecks sometimes tuberculately prominent. The texture of the gall is somewhat woody. Within the gall lies a thick curved footless beetle larva with the body gradually thickened behind, 8-9 mm long by 2-3 mm broad, naked except for some scattered hairs on the anterior segments, mandibles dark.

This material was obtained by Pablo Herbst between Santiago and Valparaiso on November